State/Region	Average Hours of Supply	
Gujarat	Three Phase Supply: average 07 hrs. 50 min./day Single Phase Supply: average 14hrs./day.	
Madhya Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 8 hrs./day	Single Phase Supply: 03 hrs./day.
Maharashtra	Three Phase Supply: average 10 hrs./day Single Phase Supply: average 20 hrs./day.	
Goa	No restriction	
Southern Region		
Andhra Pradesh	Three Phase Supply: 7 hrs./day	Single Phase Supply: No supply
Karnataka	Three Phase/Single Phase Supply: 08 hrs. 30 mins/ day.	
Kerala	No restrictions	
Tamil Nadu	Three Phase Supply: 14 hrs./day	Single Phase Supply: 10hrs./day.
Pondicherry	No restrictions	
Eastern Region		
Bihar	18 hrs.	
Jharkhand	About 20 hrs.	
Orissa	24 hrs. (It is being supplied by distribution company)	
West Bengal	About 24 hrs.	

Private investment in hydro power sector

†658. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the suggestion that in view of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

the shortage of power in our country private investment in hydro power sector would be encouraged;

(b) if so, the names of States where private investment in hydro electricity sector has been permitted; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make up the shortage of power in the future?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. With a view to promote development of hydro power the Government from time to time has been issuing Policy guidelines which include emphasis on basin- wise development, simplified procedures for clearances, rationalization of tariff etc. These also aim at inducing private sector investments in hydro power development.

(b) As per information available, private investment in the hydro electric projects is permitted by all States. However, major hydro power projects have been allocated to private developers in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Sikkim.

(c) Following short-term and long-term measures have been taken by the Government to make good the shortages of power in the future:—

Short Term:

(i) Rigorous monitoring of production, transportation and stocking of coal at all major coal plants of the country to ensure adequate availability of fuel to meet the improved PLF of coal stations. Import of coal to bridge constraints in production of domestic coal.

(ii) Tapping of surplus power from captive power plants.

(iii) Utilization of unutilized capacity of gas based stations on liquid fuel.

(iv) Strengthening/augmentation of sub-transmission system in States under Accelerated Power Development Reforms Programme (APDRP) as a major step towards reduction of Aggregate Technical and Commercial (AT&C) losses.

(v) Optimum utilization of available power by strengthening of inter-State

and inter-regional transmission capacity.

(vi) Coordinated operation and maintenance of hydro,thermal, nuclear and gas based power stations to optimally utilize the existing generation capacity.

(vii) Promoting demand side management, energy efficiency and energy conservation measures.

(viii) "Partnership in Excellence" Programme starting with adoption of better operation and maintenance (O&M) practices to enable enhancement of Plant Load Factor (PLF) of existing thermal power stations through tie-up with well performing power utilities as a per-cursor to renovation and modernization.

(ix) Renovation, modernization and life extension of old and inefficient generation units with interest subsidy on loans by the Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation under "Accelerated Generation and Supply Programme (AG&SP)".

Long-term:

(i) Creation of a National Grid for optimum utilization of generation capacity and inter-regional transfer of power.

(ii) 50,000 MW hydro initiative has been launched for coordinated development of hydro sector.

(iii) Identification of sites for thermal capacity over 1,00,000 MW.

(iv) Power Finance Corporation and Rural Electrification Corporation have mobilized themselves to see that good generation projects are not hampered due to lack of funds.

(v) Rigorous monitoring of capacity addition of the on-going generation projects.

(vi) Advance planning of generation capacity addition projects for the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(vii) Implementation of Ultra Mega Power Projects of 4000 MW each to achieve benefit of economy of scale.